XXIV. THE ARMY IN UTAH.

CAMP FLOYD, Utah, July 21, 1859. Camp Fleyd, 40 miles south of Salt Lake City, is located on the west side of a dry valley, perhaps ton miles wide by thirty miles long, separated by high hills from Lake Utah, some fifteen to twenty miles distant on the north-east. This vailey would be fertile were it not doomed to sterility by drouth. A small stream takes its rise in copious springs at the foot of the western hills just north of the camp, but is soon drank up by the thirsty plain. Water in this stream, and wood (low cedar) on the adjacent hills, probably dictated the selection of this site for a camp, though I believe a desire if not a secret compact to locate the troops as far as possi ble from the Mormon settlements, had an influence in the premises. No Mormons live in this valley or within eight of it; though all the roads leading from Salt Lake City, as well as from Provo, and the other settlements around Lake Utab, are within a day's march and may be said to be commanded by the camp. The soil is easily pulverized when dry, and keeps the entire area enveloped during Summer in a dense cloud of dust, visible for miles in every direction. I saw it when eight miles away as I came down from Salt Lake City

The Camp is formed of low and nest adobe houses, generally small. I presume there are three or four hundred of them-enough, at all events, to make three or four Kansas cities. "Frogtown" is a satellite, or suburb, whence grog and other bexuries (including execrable whisky at about \$10 per gallon) are dispensed to thirsty soldiers who have not already drank up more than their pay amounts to. The valley is covered with Sagebush and Greasewood, as usual; but the Camp has been freed from these, and is mainly level as a housefloor. The adobes were made on the spot by Mexicans, the boards for roofs, finishing off, &c., supplied by Brigham Young and his son-in law, from the only canon opening into Salt Lake Valley which abounds in timber (Yellow Pine, I believe,) fit for cawing. The Territorial Legislature-(which is another name for "the Church")-granted this canon to Brigham, who runs three saw mills therein at a clear profit of \$100 or so per day. His profit en the lumber supplied to the Camp was probably over \$50,000. The price was \$70 per thousand feet. President Young assured me, with evident self-complacency, that he did not need and would not accept a dollar of salary from "the Church"-he considered himself able to make all the money he needed by business, as he had made the \$250,000 worth of property he already possesses. With a Legislature ever ready to grant him such perquisites as this lumber canon-(and I believe the best Wood canon leading into Salt Lake Valley is held by him under a similar free grant)-I should think he might. The total cost of this post to the Government was about \$200,000.

The Army in Utah has numbered 3,500 men-I believe its present strength is but about 3,000. It is mainly concentrated in this camp, though some small detachments are engaged in surveying or opening roads, guarding herds, &c., in different parts of the Territory. I believe this is still the largest regular force ever concentrated upon the soil of our country in time of peace. It consists of the 5th, 7th and 10th regiments of Infantry, a battalion of Light Artillery, and two or three companies of Dragoons. I met, between Bridger and Ham's Fork, a considerable force of Dragoons going down.

Let us briefly consider the history and position of this little Army.

In the former half of 1857, it was concentrated in Kanaas; late in that year, the several regiments composing it were put in march toward the Rocky Mountains. The Mormons full soon learned that it was to be launched against them, and at once prepared to give it a warm reception; the Army had no information on the subject, save general report. Detained in Kansas to give effect to Gov. Walker's electioneering quackeries, it was at length sent on its way at a season too late to allow it to reach Salt Lake before Winter. No commander was sent with it: Gen. Harney was announced as its chief, but has not even yet joined it. It was thus dispatched on a long and difficult expedition, in detachments, without a chief, without orders, without any clear idea of its object or destination. Entering Utah thus as no Army, but as a number of separate, straggling detachments, neither of which was ordered to protect the Supply Trains which followed one or two marches behind them, they had the mortification to learn, about the 1st of October, that those Supply Trains, without even an armed corporal's guard in their vicinity. had been surprised and burnt by a Mormon band, who thus in effect made war on the United States. Indignantly, but still without a leader and without definite orders, the Army struggled on to Bridger, 113 miles from Salt Lake, which the Mormons abandoned on its approach. Bridger is many thousand feet above the sea level, and the ground was here so buried in snow that its gaunt animals died by hundreds, and the residue were unable to drag the baggage over the rivers and steep mountains which still separated it from Salt Lake. So the regiments halted built buts to shelter them. selves from the Winter's inclemency, and lived through the snowy season as they might on a half allowance of their lean, gristly animals, without

Spring at length came; the day, long hoped and impatiently waited for, when they could advance, arrived; they had been promised a warm reception in the narrow defiles of Echo Canon by Lieut. Gen. Wells and his Mormon host, and they eagerly courted that reception. If Gen. Wells were able, as he boasted, to send them to the right about, they would have nothing to do but to go. They had grown rusty from inaction, and stood ready to be polished, even by so rough an implement as Gen. Wells. But news came that the whole affair had been somehow arranged-that Col. Kane, Brigham Young, and Gov. Cumming had fixed matters so that there would be no fighting-not even further train-burning. Yet the Mormons fled from Salt Lake City in anticipation of their entering it; they were required by the civil power to encamp as far from the Mormon settlements as possible; and they have ever since been treated by the Federal Executive as though they had come here on their own motion, in defiance of rather than in obedience to that Executive's own orders.

Whether truly or falsely, this Army, probably without an individual exception, undoubtingly believes the Mormous as a body to be traitors to the Union and its Government, inflexibly intent on cetablishing here a power which shall be at first independent of and ultimately dominant over that of the United States. They believe that the ostenintious, defiant refusal of Brigham Young, in 1857, to surrender the Territorial Governorship, and his

Almighty should tell him to give it up, were but | half their value, one or two speculators will make the natural development of a polity which looks to | as much as they please, while the dead loss to the the subjugation of all earthly kingdoms, states. empires, severeignties, to a rule nominally theo- recommended the sale of these mules; they were eratic, but practically autocratic, with Brigham Young or his designated successor as despot. They hold that the instinct of self-preservation, the spirit of that requirement of the Federal Constitution which enjoins that each State shall be guaranteed a republican form of Government, cry out against such a despotism, and demand its over-

The Army undoubtingly and universally believes that Mormonism is, at least on the part of the master spirits of "the Church," an organized, secret, treasonable conspiracy to extend the power, increase the wealth, and gratify the lecherous appetites of those leaders, who are using the forms and terms of religion to mask and shield systematic adultery, perjury, counterfeiting, robbery, treason, and even murder. It points to the wholesale masacre at Mountain Meadows, the murder of the Parrishes, and a hundred more such, as instances of Mormon assassination for the good of the Church, the chastificment of its enemies, or the aggrandizement of its leading members-to the impossibility of bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice, to the Territorial laws of Utah which empower Mormon functionaries to select the Grand and Petit Jurors even for the United States Courte, and impose qualifications which in effect secure the exclusion of all but Mormons from the Jury-box. and to the uniform refusal of those jurors to indict or convict those who have committed crimes in the interest of Mormonism," as proof positive that all attempts to punish Mormon criminals by Mormon jurors and officers must ever prove abortive. and demands of the Federal Government that it shall devise and put in execution some remedy for this unbearable impunity to crime. It is uniformly believed in camp that not less than screenty-fice distinct instances of murder by Mormons because of spostacy, or some other form of hostility to "the Church," or mainly for the sake of plunder, are known to the authorities here, and that there is no shadow of hope that one of the perpetrators will ever be brought to justice under the sway of Mormon "Popular Sovereignty" as now established in this Territory. The Army, therefore, turns an anxious eye to Washington, and strains its ear to hear what remedy is to be applied.

Manifestly, the recent responses from that quarter are not calculated to allay this anxiety. The official rebuke recently and publicly given to the Federal Judges here, for employing detachments of troops to arrest and hold securely Mormons accused of capital crime, elicits low mutterings of dissatisfaction from some, with a grave silence on the part of many whom discipline restrains from speaking. As the recent orders from Washington are understood here, no employment of Federal troops to arrest or secure persons charged with or even convicted of crime is allowed, except where the civil power (intensely Mormon) shall have certified that the execution of process is resisted by a force which it cannot overcome by means of a civil posse. How opposite this is to the orders given and obeyed in the Fugitive Slave cases at Boston. &c., need hardly be indicated.

Very general, then, is the inquiry in the Army, Why were we sent here? and why are we kept here? What good can our remaining do? What mischief can it prevent? A fettered, suspected, watched, distructed Army on Army which must do nothing-must not even be asked to do anything in any probable contingency-what purpose does it subserve beyond enriching the contractors and the Mormon magnates at its own cost and that of the Federal Treasury! Every article eaten, drank, worn, or in any manner bought by the soldiers, costs three to tentimes its value in the States; part of this extra cost falls on the Treasury, the residue on the troops individually. Their position here is an irksome one; their comforts few; home, family, friends are far away. If the policy now pursued is to prevail, they cannot be needed in this Territory. Why, then, are they kept here? Brigham Young will contract, and make money by contracting, to put down all resistance to this policy at one-tenth the cost of keeping the Army here: why, then, not withdraw it?

I have not so bad an opinion of the Mormons as that entertained by the Army; while I consider the Mormon religion, so called, a delusion and a blight, I believe many of its devoted adherents, including most of those I have met, to be pure-minded, wellmeaning people; I do not believe that Mormons generally delight in plunder or murder, though the testimony in the Mountain Meadows, Parrish, and one or two other cases, is certainly staggering. But I concur entirely in the conviction of the Army that there is no use in its retention here under existing orders and circumstances, and that three or four companies of dragroons would answer every purpose of this large and costly concentration of troops. The Army would cost less almost anywhere else, and could not anywhere be less useful. A suspicion that it is kept here to answer pri-

vate pecuniary ends is widely entertained here. It is known that vast sums have been made out of its transportation by favored contractors. Take a single instance already quite notorious: Twenty-two cents per pound is paid for the transportation of all provisions, munitions, &c., from Leavenworth to this point. The great contractors were allowed this for transporting this year's supply of Flour. By a little dexterous management at Washington, they were next allowed to furnish the Flour here. being paid their twenty-two cents per pound for transportation, in addition to the prime cost on the Missouri. As Utah has a better soil for growing Wheat than almost anything else, they had no difficulty in sub-letting this contract at seven cents per pound net, making a clear profit of \$170,000 on the contract, without risking a dollar or lifting a finger. Of course, I expect contractors to bargain for themselves, not for the Government; but somebody is well paid for taking care of the public's interest in

such matters: Has he done his duty ! Again: Pursuant to a recent order from Washington, the Assistant Quartermaster General here s now selling by auction some Two Thousand Mules-about two-thirds of all the Government owns in this Territory. These mules cost \$175 each, and are worth to-day \$125 to \$150. I attended the sale for an hour or so this forencen; the range of prices was from \$60 to \$115; the average of the 700 already sold about \$75. Had these mules been taken to California and there properly advertised and sold, they would have brought nearly cost; even at Leavenworth they must have sold for at least \$100,000 more than here, where there is practically no demand and no competition for such an immense herd; and, after every Mormon who can raise a hundred dollars or over shall

"Judge Cradicbaugh asserts that on the list of jurors rec-imposed on him for the investigation at Provo of the Patrish ether murders, be known there were not less than leading participants in itose murders.

declaration that he would hold that post until God | have supplied himself with a span of mules for People will be at least \$200,000. Nobody here has being herded, under the care of detachments of the Army, at no cost but for herdemen, and they could have been kept through next Wioter in secluded mountain valleys at a cost of about \$10 per head; whereas, the Army can never more without purchasing an equal number; and they can neither be bought here nor brought here for \$200,000 more than these animals are now fetching. Somebody's interest is subserved by this sale, but it is certainly not that of the Army nor of the People. The order is to sell seven hundred wagone as well, but these would not bring \$30 each," while they cost at least \$130, and could not be replaced when wanted even for that, while the Army cannot move without them, and keeping them costs absolutely nothing. Who issues such orders as this, and for whose benefit !

Look at another feature of this transaction There is at this moment a large smount due to officers and soldiers of this Army as pay, in sums of \$40 to \$500 each. Many of those to whom this money is due would very much like to take mules in part payment, either to use while here, to sell again, or to bear them and their baggage to Califormis, or back to the Missouri on the approaching expiration of their terms of collistment. In many instances, two soldiers would doubtless club to buy a roule on which to pack their blankets, &c., whenever their time is out. Hundreds of mules would thus have been bought, and the proceeds of the sale considerably augmented, if the Government. by its functionaries, had consented to receive its own honest debts in payment. But no! on some ridiculous pretense of ill-blood between the Pay and the Subsistence bureaux of the War Department, this is refused-it would be too much trouble to take certificates of soldiers' pay actually due in payment for these mules; so the officers and soldiers must purchase of speculators at double price or go without, and the mules be sold for far less than they would have brought if those who must have them . had been enabled to bid directly for them. Two or three speculators reap a harvest here at the sore cost of the soldiers and the Treasury.

But it will be said that Forage is dear in Utah. It would suffice to answer that idle mules obtain, save in Winter, only growing on the Public Lands, which may as well be eaten in part by Government mules as all by those of the Mormon squatters. But let us see how it costs so much. There has recently been received here thirty thousand bushels of corn from the States at a net cost, including transportation, of \$340,000, or over \$11 per bushel. No requisitien was ever made for this Corn, which could have been bought here, delivered, for \$2 per bushel, or \$60,000 in all. The dead loss to the that the service required it at all. Somebody makes a good thing of wagoning this Corn from the Missouri at over \$10 per bushel: Who believes that said somebody has not influential and thrifty connections inside of the War Department?

I will not pursue this exposition: Congress may. -Let me now give a sample of Retrenchment in the public service in this quarter:

The mail from Missouri to Salt Lake has hitherto been carried weekly in good six-mule wagons; the contract time being twenty-two days. The importance of frequent and regular communication with head-quarters, at least so long as a large Army is retained here at a heavy extra cost, and because of some presumed public necessity, is evident. Yet the new Postmaster-General has cut down the Mail Service on this important central route from weekly to semi-monthly. But the contractors. who are obliged to run their stages weekly because of their passenger business, and because they have to keep their stock and pay their men whether they work or play, find that they cannot carry the Mail every other week so chesply as they can every week. For instance: A mail from the States now often consists of twelve to sixteen heavy sacks will not care to have his time taken up in attenting weighing as many hundred pounds. Double this, has express written orders to refuse it, and of course he at St. Joseph also. And thus all this central region, embracing at least a dozen important Military posts and countless Indian Agencies, is reduced to semi-monthly mail service, though the contractor would gladly make it weekly at the

# LATE FROM ARIZONA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Arizona, Aug. 4, 1859. On last Sunday morning, 31st ult., a band of 40 Apache Indians made their appearance at the Patageria mine, bearing a white flag. One of the emplovees of the Mining Company, named Freeman, ordered them off. The chief, who was armed with a six-shooting revolver, fired over his head, and in return Freeman also fired, purposely elevating his pistel, in order to intimidate the Indians without juring them, at the same time repeating his order for them to leave.

Freeman was now joined by others at the mine, and the Indians took a position behind some towering rocks on a neighboring eminence, whence a shot was fired at Freeman, which proved fatal. The fire was returned, when one Indian was killed. The aborigines then departed. In passing the camp of Capt. Stone's Sonora Surveying and Ex-ploring party, two miles from the mine, they fired several shots into the camp, but all fell harmlessly. there seeming to be no desire on the part of the Indians to do more than frighten the members of

the expedition.

There appears to be a sentiment existing in the minds of nearly all our citizens that the Indians would not have made any manifestations of hostility had they been treated with civility. It is difficult to know what kind of a reception to extend to such s band, whose numbers would prove overwhelming if a surprise were allowed, and the well-known treachery of the savages in this region cannot be too carefully guarded against; still, as a matter of policy, it were better, when they appear under the guise of friendship, to meet them with open-

handed hospitality.

Fearing the return of the Indians in order to have revenge for the murder of their brave, the commandant at Fort Buchanan, 22 miles from the mine, sent out a squad of dragoons under Capt. Ewell, who will remain at the mine until further

The residents of the Territory are now appre hensive, and not without reason, that the Indians cannot long be kept quiet. Treaties have been made within six months with every tribe of the Apache Nation, and for some time their depreda-tions were confined to the other side of the line; but their recent foray on the Hacienda of the So-nora Exploring and Mining Company at Arivoca, and their sudden appearance at Patagonia Mine is large numbers, armed and equipped, would in-

dieste that their justinets for seizing and securing plander wherever it is to be found cannot long be bers, and mostly poor. If the Administration re-fuses us additional troops, what are we to do?

Ten of the animals stolen from the Somera E.

and M. Co. were returned to Col. Reeve, com-mendant at Fort Buchanan, by Ca-chees, Chief of the Chiricanni Apaches. They were stolen by a portion of his tribe, as he claims, under the impresion that the ranche was on the Sonora side of the tre. This Chief is known to feel ill-disposed toward Americans, and this movement is supp be only a ruse to blind our eyes in regard to inture operations of his tribe, and throw suspicion

The silver-mining mania has become the aff-aborbing thought of our people Several enterpris-ng citizens, now in the States, have recently effected the sale of various mines of silver ore, to Companies of capitalists in the East, on very favorable terms, and, stimulated by their success, parties are now out, and others are preparing to start for explorations in search of other veins, hoping to reap a rich barvest from their sale. Being mostly unknown adventurers, few will succeed in making favorable sales, even if fortunate in finding the object of their search. Capitalists are cautious about investing their means so far from home, on the representations of a stranger. hes have already been discovered, and if they into the right hands, may prove profitable. Sk liful management, however, is required in order to realize a fair profit on investments in the best silver mines that have ever been worked. The famous Real del Monte Mine of Mexico was worked for 25 years, by an English Company with ample apital, and, though one of the richest silver mines in the world, the Company spent \$20,000,000 be fere abandoning it, and realized from it but \$16,-000,000. This mine, now in better hands, works 5,000 hands, and the yield in 1857, the latest report which I have seen, was over \$3,000,000? The adversity experienced by those first working this mine should prove a lesson to capitalists, and encourage them to assist Companies already meeting with success rather than embark in new enterprises involving such great risks.

The exaggerated stories about Arizona which have flooded the papers for a year past, have induced a much larger emigration to the Territory than its present resources will sustain. Californians, with small means, disappointed there, and less men from the States, hoping to better their condition by coming here, have listened to these delusive stories only to find themselves bitterly deceived upon their arrival. The number, it is true, is small, but large in proportion to the settled population, and much larger than the demand. lands they cannot find, for every ranche is taken up in the settled portions, and elsewhere the proxity of Indians renders it unsafe. Refugees from nora, driven out by the internal troubles of that unhappy State, have swelled the list of men out of employment. The expense of living is so high that | n they cannot afford to stay long, and one set moves only to make way for another. Some have found temporary work as farm hands, but this will not last long and if they do not move an, their only re-cource will be to "prospect" for silver mines, sell out their claims for a trifle, and let others reap the

### CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to Wells, Butterfield & Co. and Treasury on this Corn is \$280,000, even supposing the American Express Company for San Francisco papers to Aug. 1.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

Six Francisco, Aug. 1, 1859. There is little to write about that is new, since my last. The war of the politicians continues to rage with unabated fary. Broderick is fighting the combined Custom-House and State official factions, and

ney are turned upon him with a malignity seldom qualed in a political canvass. The Republicans are not idle. They vie with Broderick in exposing the shame of the Bachanan Admin-istration to the light. Col. Baker is stumping the State with great success. At Auburn, on the 30th of July, L. Stanford, Republican candidate for Governor, nly, L. Stanford, Republican candidate for Governor, didressed a meeting. The speech of Mr. Sanford was stened to with much attention. One convert is known a have been made. After Mr. Sanford closed, short beeches were made by C. A. Tuttle and C. J. Hillyer this place. All the speakers were straight-out Keubincars. We shall roll up a big Republican majoray for San Francisco, and increase our vote in the rate at least 10,000. Next year we hope to wheel in her ranks to the Republican music of victory and vincinde.

iple. enca on the 30th, and is expected to arrive in Placerwille this afternoon. Mr. Greeley complains of nothing but being travelworn, sunburnt and begrime i with dust. A grand reception is promised him by the citizens of Fincerville, and the white-coated philosopher must expect considerable attention while here. The

often consists of twelve to sixteen heavy sacks (most of them filled with franked documents), weighing as many hundred nounds. Double this weighing as many hundred pounds. Double this, and no six mule team would draw it at the requisite pace, and no baggage wagon stand the jerks and jolts of an unmade road. So they say, "Please let "us carry the Mail weekly, though you only pay us "for carrying it semi-monthly." But no! this is strictly forbidden! The Postmaster at Seit Lake has express written orders to refuse it, and of im best, we imagine, will be to be saverely let alone lor kies. He can have enough of that without coming

The great overland mail arrived on the 20th ait., at 7:33. It left St. Louis on the 7th of July, at 9 a.m., reached El Paro on the 18th, at 1:40 a.m., and arrived in this city as above given, making the entire trip in twenty two days, tenhours and thirty five minutes, notwithstanding a delay of twelve hours between Tus-pan and Fort Yuma by heavy rains.

Major Richard G. Killaly of this city, was found a

corpre in his bed yesterday morning, at his chambers, on Sacremento street. His son, a ladof ten years, who slept in the same apartment, was unable to wake him, and called others into the room, when it was ascertained that life was extinct. Major Kallaly was about fifty-four years of age, and had resided some years in this

The following was telegraphed from Placerville,

"The Salt Lake mail arrived at Genoa this after poor. We are unable to obtain any news from it.

"The Hon. Horace Greeley came passenger. He is
well, and complains of nothing but being travel-worn,

well, and complete the sum burnt, and begrimed with dust. He is expected to reach this city at 4 o'clock p. m., to-morrow. He will be met several miles out by the members of our City Government and citizens, and escorted to his rooms at the Carrie House, and will be the guest of our city during his stay with us." A dispatch from Carson Valley states that a Con-

vention is in session at Genoa for the purpose of forming a Provisional Government for Nevada Territory, it being the intention of the people to throw off appearance of allegiance to the Utah-Mormon rule. John Mercer, of Downieville, was a prominent candidate for Governor.

A telegraphic dispatch to The Union, dated Shasta.

July 27, says:

"Broderick and Gwin reposed beneath the same roof at Trinity Center-the former being on his way to Yreka, the latter to Weaverville, neither saw the other, though each was aware of the other's presence."

he San Francisco Herald says: Capt. J. W. Davidson, of the 1st Dragoons, with Lieut. Chapman and a force of fifty men, has just been heard from at Walker's Basin. Capt. Davidson was dispatched to Owen's Lake to chasses the bands f maranders and horse-thieves that had been robbing of manaders and horse-inneves that had been robusted as large number of ranchos in the southern country, particularly the neighborhood of San Fernandez and San Francisquito. He had taken five of the Owen's Lake Indians to serve him as guides, and had already recovered twenty valuable horses. But the most important part of his labor will be directed toward discovsurveying a new and fur shorter route to The information he has been able to glean from the Indians gives him strong assurance sistence of a trail, practicable for wagons, from Owen's ake to great Sult Lake, crossing Virgin River, by high the distance will be shortened between three and four hundred miles."

The Red Bluff Beacon says: Below will be found a letter from Dr. Inskeep, giv-ing an account of the burning of his house, in Cold Spring Valley, on Sunday night. Mr. Lane, partner of Mr. Patrick, who was killed by the Indians a few weeks since, brought us the information, and Dr. Inskeep's letter. He further informs us that when the

ifine our informant left, the Doctor and not returned to his place, and it is thought not not only the house, but everything else, including the gram, is destroyed.

"On but night the Indians bound my dwellands note, with providers and combing and while the feet was in durant the providers and combing and while the beate was in durant the providers and combing as the his time 40 yards of it. They also it also an accordance to the providers and planner.

Good Phontass and planner.

Good Phontass and Big Numers.—A correspondent writing from Remington Hill to The Nevado the normal series of the providers of the life in the providers of the life in the providers of the bill, Jerry Norris picked up a churk of gold three inches long and weighing and a half ounces. Several smaller pieces were also found in the same durange, and the boys expect to find more of the same tort. Two mises above here, the miners are making \$100 a week to the hand. There is still some gold left in Nevada Courty.

old left is Nevada County.

A dispatch from Yrska, of the 28th, to Sacramento says: A quartz speamen, weighing over seven pounts, avordapois weight, was taken from Shore a claim at Mugginsville to-day. It is worth over \$1,200. It is the richest and most beautiful ever seen.

FIRST QUARER MEETING IN CALIFORNIA,-OR First quaker Marian First-day merining July 11, the room of the Board of Supervisors, in the City Hall, was entirely filled by those who desired to be present on the occasion of the first meeting of the "Society of Friands" in this State. Robert Lindsay and wife, who recently arrived in the country, are accredited unnisters from the Locion Y-arly Meeting. Their presence in California is welcomed by nany who were mambers or who had been secustomed to attend meetings of the Society of Frierds in their former homes. Robert Lindsay delivered a sermino of an hour's duration, marked by a simple electrone, feryon and grace, which channel simple elequance, fervor, and graces, which charmed every hearer. His wife followed in a very brief and beautiful discourse. The shole assemblage evinced beautiful discourse. The whole assemblage eviaces deep interest and close attention. [National, 1st.

BRITISH COLUMBIA .- The Victoria Gazette says: H. B. Co.'s steamer Beaver, Lewis, arrived it H. B. Co. a steamer Beaver, Leave, 19, 100 in this harbor late on Saturday night, with \$20,000 in g. ld dust, and thirty passengers. The gold dust is chiefly from Douglas. The news is generally considered good, as the water natiallon some twelve feet below high-water mark, and the miners on the bare of

low high-water mark, and the miners on the bars of the Lower Fraser were very generally at work again. The Lell-ocet-Harrison road is progressing finely.

"The question about the power of the Court of Sessions to sty the case of Mr. Angelo, accused of embezzing the public finds, was still usestiled. The Governor had commissioned Chief Justice Cameron to try the case. Angelo was recommitted to jail.

"The election returns were not all in, but, so far as because of the public finds and the second state of the second second

the case. Angelo was recommuted to jail.

"The election returns were not all in, but, so far as known, not a single Republican had been elected to either or auch of the begislature. Stevens's impority on the Sound is 498. The result is a complete victory for the Administration Democry.

### MARRIED.

At Lowe Hill, Placer County, by the Rev. Mr. Wilmott, July 28, Dr. Urban G. Mease to June Thompson.
In San Francisco, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, of the Episcopal Church, by Mr. Tullis to Mary Holt.
In San Francisco, July 29, at Howard Street Church, by Rev. Bannel H. Wuley, Mr. Joo. Hans-comb, of that city, to Miss M. A. Jenkins, of Portsmouth, N. H.
DIED.

In Victoria, V. I., July 22, Mr. Joseph B. Weiber aged 39 years. A native of Great Falls, New Hampshire.
In Sacramen.o. July 23, of consumption, Dr. Henry Burbeck May, aged 42 years, formerly of Beston.
At El Derado City, July 25, after a painful filmess, Dr. G. C. Harvey.
At Virginia, Planer County, July 21, Mrs. Mary A., wife of Dr.
J. L. Findley, in the 45th year of her age.

Figure-Sales of 400 qr. sacks demestic superfine on private terms, 2.5 do, jobbing at \$6.75 \pi 7.00 fb. extra at \$\pi 20 fb. Cost Mrat.-Auction sale of 269 bags, 25 fb each, domestic

CORN MEAL—Auction sale of 200 begs,
freels pround at 20. \$\Phi\$ lb.
Wheat—Prices remain unabered—to sales have transpired.
OATS—No sales reported—prices remain unabanged.
Bankiny—Sales of 45 banks, new Seed at \$1.175, 300 do. do.
private, and 40 do. brewing at \$1.40 \( \text{ pin ib.} \)
Portrops—Sales of 45 banks, near \$1.00 lb.
Portrops—Sales in the \$1.277 sacks at \$1.04 lb. \$\Phi\$ lb.
Oxnove—76 sacks sold at \$1.04 lb. \$\Phi\$ lb.
Hay—No sales reported; choice qualities held at \$17.502 \$18

P tun.

Hams-Sales of 10 tos. I. X. L. at 15c., and, by auction, 50 casks patent covered, as are, at 10c. 60 lb.

Lamb-Aperion sale of 14 cs. Jewell, Itarrison & Co.'s, in 10-lb

PRUMES—Sales of 10 drums Codfish on private terms.

Oil.—24 jura Chira No. I Oil sold at 50c. P gall.

PRUMES—Sales of 10 cs., in glass, Bordeaux Prumes,

CANDLES-2,000 hoxes Kuapp Bro. & Co.'s, and 150 do Proc Combie's, solf on private terms, and by airclon, 255 hoxes cach Hiest, Wood & Co's Cincinnan, damaged, at 15jc. 125 do Macy's Extra Adamantino, boxes stained, at 13c D. Sprak—Anction sale of 143 bbls. New-York Crushed, swested.

t li it.

Nath.—Sole of 500 kegs on private terms.
RAISINS—115 boses Leyer sold at \$4.
DRIKO AFFLEX—Sole of 90 half bbis Fastern at Dje. \$\psi\$ 15.
CURRANTS—Acction sole of 23 cases Zante Corrants at 6jc. \$\psi\$ Hosey-25 cases, 2 doz. each, pure Honey, 2 m cans, sold by

STAN - Auction sales of 500 boxes, 12 it each, Colgate's at

# THE PLAINS.

Presengers by the Overland Mail could report the ads in excellent condition.
On their arrival at El Paso they learned that two

Mexicans had been lyrched the night previous for the merder of an American named Datch Charley, with merder of an American named Duten Charley, was whom they had had a dispute about the right to use a small steam of water near by.

There is not believed to be any reason for apprehend-

ing serious difficulty with the Apaches at present, their depredations being almost entirely confined to incur-

From the Learenworth Herald, 20th.

From Mr. Beach, who arrived here yesterday, from Beach Valley, we learn the following news:

In Beach Valley there is a post-office of the same name. It is near 300 miles from here on the Santa Fe rond at the crossing of Big Caw Creek, about six miles from the Arkansas river. At that place Mr. Beach has established a trading post, and is engaged in killing buffale, and sugar-curing the meat. He also raises a good deal of corn and vegetables. He says the season has been very fair, and corn turns out well. He recently sold 300 bushels of corn to the government officers for \$300.

1st of August quite a number of troops On the 1st of August quite a number are, Maj-rived at that place. Among the number are, Maj-Sibley 33d Infantry, Brevet Lt. Col. Porter, Rifles, Capt. Johns, 3d Infantry, Dr. Baily Medical Staff, Lieut. Jackson 3d Inf., Lieut. Tracy, Rifles, Lieut. Cressy do., Lieut. Lacy 8th Inf., Dr. Alden Medical Staff, and 120 Rule recruits, and 300 horses for the

About two miles from Beach Valley P. O. on the

Sergeant Beauman of the Rifles, and a Frenchman a soldier, were in a buffalo chase. Lieut. Maury, who was 200 yards in the rear, heard the report of a pistol, and saw Sergeant Beauman throw up his hands and fall from his horse. On getting up to him, Sergeant B. was dead; a ball had penetrated his body in the region

Mr. Beach says about 1,000 Indians of various tribes, had been encamped for some time near his place, but all had separated, as they said, for the purpose of hunt-ing. They were there on a visit to see each other. No disturbances took place. They all proposed friendship, and sold a great many buffale skins and a good deal of

tallow.

The Ossges who made a camp three miles above, killed a large and almost fabulous number of buffaloes, and having so much meat on the ground they could not use, it created such a stench they were compelled to

move their camp.

The plains are literally covered with buffalo. The number each year seems to increase rather than dimin-ish. They go in immense droves, and at times seem to cast a dark shadow over the valley.

# FROM UTAH.

FROM UTAH.

Information to the 22d of Joly has been received at Westor, Mo., from Salt Lake City.

The sale of Government mules was in progress; about 1 900 had been disposed of at an average of 87d per bead, and a thousand more remained to be sold. These nules, it is said, cost \$157 per head a year or two sgo, and now, after that service, it seems to us that the prices were belter than have usually been obtained at Fort Leavenworth under like circumstances. tsined at Fort Leavenworth under like circumstances. The entire mail line from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City has passed into the hands of Russell, Jones, Smoot, and Ficklin, by whom it is hereafter to be car-ried semi-monthly. The arrangement does not give satisfaction at Camp Floyd and Salt Lake.

It is charged that Brigham Young knew all the while that the counterfeining of United States checks was going on inside of his premises, and of this there

seems to be little doubt.

The merchants were receiving their goods when this compary left. Major Hont, Paymaster, was on his road to Camp Floyd, with half a million of dollars, to tax off the troops. pay off the troops. The party says there has arrived in the city, or were on the road, 857 wagons loaded with goods. On the road, the number of freight wag-ors for For's Herry, Laranne, Bridger, and Camp Floyd, amounted to 524, averaging five nen and wom-en to the wagon. They state that 3,449 smigrant wagors had passed over the road this season for Californ Inskeep's letter. He further informs us that when the Doctor and his companions retreated, one man was left fast asleep at the grain stack, and as he has not been heard from, it is supposed he has been killed. At the

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Special Dispatch to The St. Louis Bulletin.

Leaves worth, August 23.

The Denver City Express, with dates to the 15th, arrived here last night, with its through passengers and \$16,000 in gold dust, a part of which was consigned to pastics here, and the balance in the hands of passengers.

A portion of the State Constitution, lately framed by the Convention at Auraria, has been published. There is no allowion to the Slavery question in the Bill of Rights, but the right of suffrage is restricted to the whites. The local papers are unaccountably silent in

of Rights, but the right of shiftage is restricted to the whites. The local papers are maccountably silent in respect to the provisions of the Constitution.

The richest discoveries since the last arrival have been made between Cache Ls Poudre Creek and been made between Cache La Pounte for leads Cheyenre Pass, although the opening of new leads Cheyenre Pass, although the opening of new leads to the contract of the rush toward the South Cheyenre Pass, atmosphere pass, atmosphere was a daily occurrence. The rush toward the South Fork was mabated, and a strong hegira had taken place for the nighborhood of Cheyenne Pass, where it was reported that from \$100 to \$1,000 per day, to the was reported that from \$100 to \$1,000 per day, to the ingie hand, were made. Rich quartz was found in

butdance everywhere.

Merchandise was selling freely in Denver City at w figures. There was a good demand, but the stocks were large. Emigration was light, but steady. The giving children of the Mountain Meadow massacre are expected to arrive here on Thursday by the Utah SHIVIVING

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Aug. 17. On Monday of this work we had an interview with Mr. Charles Leslie, of Cliuten, Marion County, Pa., who arrived here on Sanday, the 14th, bringing with him over one thousand and thirty-three ounces of gold dust from Clear Creek Mr. Leslie went to the mines in April last, and left on his return on the 19th of July. During his stay he was mostly engaged in prospecting, and thucks he has discovered far richer leads than any which have yet been worked. The exact locality of these leads Mr. L. is not as set disposed to communication. these leads Mr. L. is not as yet disposed to communicate, but he states generally that they are situated north or north-west of Gregory's diggings. Mr. Lessle left his partner in charge of his claims, and returns for the purpose of produring quattz mills and other machinery to work them. The gold which he brought with him was obtained by purchase from other miners. Among anmerous specimens which he brought with him, were several lumps of gold bearing quartz, weighing S and 10 pounds each, and estimated to contain being S and 10 pounds each, and est tween \$50 and \$60 worth of gold.

tween \$50 and \$60 worth of gold.

Mr. L. reports that probably not less than ten thouses of persons will Winter in the mines, although large numbers were still returning—many of them for machinery. Provisions were becoming plantier and chinery. Provisions were becoming plantier and cheaper; while the miners were generally healthy. From was selling at \$12 per 100; bacco, 30c. \$7 th; cuffee, 20c.; sugar, 25c.; butter scarce and zirrong, 35c.; candles, 20c.; blas ing powder, \$1; steel, scarce and in request. Mr. L. went out by the Leaven worth, but is decidedly in favor of the Platte route. During his stay in this city, he endeavored to dispose of a portion of his gold, but his terms were too high to enable our brokers to realize on the investment. ur brokers to realize on the investment.

Another party of returned miners arrived on the Another party of returned miners arrived on the same day, and encamped at the bridge on the Omsha Creek. Their names were E. A. Densison, Geo. Shoemaker, Thos. Haverly, Ed. Shindel, E. A. Signisinger of Tamaqua, Pa., and U. A. Trout of Girard, Eric County, Pa., and Robert Oatridge of Wyandotte, K. T. They left the mines on the 16th ula. They were in the Immes about two months, and worked in the Gregory and Jacks, a diorings.

the Gregory and Jacks n diggings.

The success of these gentlemen was not very great.

They brought with them only a small quantity of dust as the result of their operations—about \$200. Mr.

Trout is an old California miner, and has no doubt there s plenty of gold in that region; but doubts whether very large amounts have been taken out. He says the people now there are not provided with suitable tools and machinery to work into the muntains, and crush the rock in which it is supposed to exist in the greatest quantities. The season is so far spent, and the want of water, these gent emen think, will prevent successful operations this year. Part of their company remain in the mines, and if they meet with such success during the remainder of the season as they hope for, these gentlemen intend to return in the spring. Most sickness prevails n the mountain region, according to their report. They have a disease which is prevaient and peculiar to that country, called by the miners "Mountain Fever," similar to typhoid fever. Mr. Gregory, the discover of the lead known as "Gregory's diggings was very sick when they left, and a report overteek them, when a few days out, that he was dead. His disease was said so have been induced by indiscre-tion and exposure.

tion and exposure.

This company went by the Southern routes—part of them by the fatal Smeky Hill route—and they agree in expressing a decided preference for the North Platte route over any other. That is, they say, much the shortest, easiest, and best route. There is much difficulty experienced on the other routs in obtaining water; but on this it is to be at all times obtained with

water; but on this it is to be as a comparative case.

Mr. G. S. Strasberger of Janesville, Wis., and E. W. Bigelow of Bellevue, N. T., arrived here on Monday evening, having left Denver City on the 3d inst, making the time through to Omaha in 1364 hours traveling time, or 124 days. Mr. S. reports that the miners at Gregory's lead are not doing very well, and probably will not until machinery arrives. In some of the pulches, the leads pay very well. Provisions

probably will not until machinery arrives. In some of the gulches, the leads pay very well. Provisions plenty and cheap of all kinds. Mr. S. contradicts the reports of Gregory's death, and says he conversed with him on the day of his departure. On the lat of August, while in the mountains, Mr. S. heard of the discoveries of the new and rich dig-gings which were reported to be on the Colorado River, 300 miles west of Gregory's; but he doubts whether 300 miles west of Gregory's; but he doubts whether this is correct, and favors the idea, if any fresh discovcries have been made, they must be on Green, or on the head waters of the South Platte, as the report-ers could have hardly arrived in the time given, from the Colorado. Large numbers of miners were leaving for the reported discoveries. Plenty of snow on the divide when Mr. S. Left. Heavy rains prevailed from July 7th till August 1st—two much had fallen for gulch diggings. He confirms the statement above, that much sickness prevails in some localities. Mr. S. was in the minesteleven weeks, digging and prospecting, and brings with him some very fine specimens of flour, gulen, iead, quartz and quick-liver gold. He also has a number of ounces of the dust, but how much he declines to state. It is his intention to return if the reports continue to hold out good.

# INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

From The Overland China Must of June 4.

Mr. Alcock, the Consul General of Japan, has reached Shanghae on his way to that country with the rathied treaty, and along with the members of the concular steff; and has made a present from her Majesty, the Queen, to M. Townshand Harris, the American official, to whose exertions the opening up of Japan was chiefly attributable. A quarter for foreigners has already been fixed upon by the Governor of Nagasaki, at which port several of the principal foreign mercantile houses in China have already got representatives. THE DISPOSAL OF YER'S REMAINS.

Had Yeh Ming-chin not been ruined by his disastrons conflict with foreigners in China, his energy and determination would in all probability have made him the most eminent man in the empire; and the manner in which his remains have been received at Canton, prove that his death has not removed the respect

prove that his death has not removed the respect which was entertained for him by his brother officials. When landed, Yeh's remains were placed in a temple in the Eastern suburb, where they remained undisturbed till the morning of the 27th May, when, with the assistance of some English engineers, and attended by a party of English police, the coffin was opened. The body was found to be in a fair state of preservation, though by no means sweet; it was in a a leaden coffin, which was inclosed in zinc, and that again secured in a strong teak casing.

a leaden coffin, which was inclosed in sales, again secured in a strong teak casing.

The Chinese coffin which was prepared for the body, was of productious dimensions, being seven feet long, four broad, and two deep, and was handsomely decofour broad, and two deep, and rated. The body was reciothed in full uniform, includ-ing hat and boots, and was then placed, with six or eight silk-covered mattresses of very handsome de-scriptions, into the Chinese coffin, and a supply of va-rious secular wants being placed therein for the use of the deceased, the lid was fastened down, and the whole is left in charge of his domestics, pending an op-portunity for transmission northward. Much respect was shown by the numerous Chinese

officers (nearly every one of rank in the neighborhood of Canton to the deceased, and sorrow, real or feigned, found vent, in more than one instance, in tears. The atmost order prevailed, and no objection was evinced to the presence of the foreigners. Pinkwei's funeral obsequies took place on the morn-

irg of the 7th uit, and it is said that shortly after the ceath of that officer, an imperial edict was received at Canton, appointing him temporarily to the Governor-Generals to of the Two Kwang, and removing Hwangtsung-tsung-ban to another government, THE GREAT REBELLION.

A letter from Shanghae, May 26, 1859, says: The ussians have made overtures to the Imperial Goverament at Pekin, to aid with their troops in putting down the great rebellion, but the Emperor and his Cabinet have declined this offer. This is Chinese information, and the reader must judge whether it be true or false: it is not official, yet none the less likely to be true. There are here other reports, of like sort, that guns, A.C., have been furnished to the Imperial

Government.

The long residence of the Russians in Peking, and their knowledge of the Chinese gained by their students in the capital, together with the provisions of their treaty of Tientsin, give to the Bussians immense advantages at the present moment-advantages which they will not fail to turn to good account for them-

The results of the New Treaty are rapidly coming out to view, in the new arrangements in Peking, it